

BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT

PART TWO.

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PART TWO.



FOR SCHOOL WEAR

SEASON'S STYLES FOR MISSES SHOW GOOD SENSE.

Smart and Modish Effects May Be Done at Home with Practical Models as Guides—Loose Coats Again.

The gowns which are beginning to show themselves for autumn and winter wear for girls of high school and college age are stamped pleasingly with good sense. There are no exaggerations of cut or material to take



A Smart and Practical Costume.

away from the youthful simplicity required for maiden garments, and here and there one sees the lines of many a foregoing season reproduced. The normal waist line is definitely

SWEET LAVENDER BACK AGAIN

Revival of Old Fashion in Scent Is Certainly One of the Most Welcome.

An old fashion that deserves the revival it seems to be having is the use of lavender. "Lavender, sweet lavender," used to be carried about the streets in English towns, and is beginning to be sold again, both in London and New York.

Laid away among the folds of clothing, lavender, it is said, will keep out the moths, and how much pleasanter the scent is than the smell of moth balls! Some women make small little bags to put the dried lavender leaves in. The bags may be embroidered in cross stitch, in designs showing baskets filled with bright flowers, wreaths including a name, a monogram or a motto, or a spray of violets.

A delightful toilet water is made of white wine vinegar and lavender flowers. Steep the lavender, handfuls of it, in the vinegar, using stone jars. Keep the jars for three days in a moderately warm place on the stove, after which strain and bottle it.

Pretty Bedroom Set.

A sleeping room set may be made of woven linen brocade in French designs wherein soft blues and pinks and green mingle in dainty flower and ribbon patterns. These sets cost a little more than those of Dutch print, and some are designed to agree with certain wall and ceiling decorations. They go well also with plain unfaded walls and ceilings and with both the heavier and the lighter makes of bedroom furniture.

Girls to Wear Awnings.

The smartly dressed girl, instead of carrying an umbrella to protect her new hat, now stretches an awning over it. This contrivance she can make in soft rubberized silk, in attractive colors. It is to be hooked around the brim, and around the crown there are draw strings which shift it up into a soft drapery effect, which, topped off with a bow, gives a very graceful effect.

with us once more, and so is the plaited skirt with plain front panel, which has long proven its usefulness and grace for walking purposes. Then there is the ancient coat sleeve which goes into the armhole with the barest suspicion of top gathering, and the skirt band that, after overskirts and before them, divided the jupe in two pieces. The semprincess effects with jersey-like upper portion and plaited bottoms that these gowns display, are widely approved and exceedingly becoming to slight young figures.

There are hints that the waistband will get tighter, but so comfortably loose are gowns still at this point that one need not fear a swift return to the old wasp waist, which emphasized the size of the hips and was always unsuitable for young girls. Dresses cut-all-in-one for misses sometimes show almost a wrapper looseness, these giving an added sweetness to rounded young bodies, and showing often the simplest band trimmings.

Misses' coats follow to a great extent the same looseness, many an odd garment, or the top jacket that goes with a jumper frock, revealing almost the same cut as the brother's top coat.

It is vain to hope that the adult feminine of ultra smart taste will be guided by reason in choosing her autumn or winter hat; but let us devoutly pray that the mothers of daughters who have not reached their full growth will exercise some of their own wisdom in the matter of buying the headpiece.

Reasonableness from every point governs the frock shown in the illustration, which would make an excellent classroom dress if a good, wiry serge turned out the skirt, and a pretty flannel, introducing the skirt color, formed the waist. Both pieces are in the newest designs for such garments, and both are too simple to present any terrors to the home sewer of even average gifts.

Schoolgirl sweaters of genuine splendor are in red, pale blue, white and light gray, as usual, but the bottom line has descended until at times it almost comes to the knees. Classroom aprons that are altogether girlish and charming are sometimes made of black taffeta silk with a narrow edge of gaily-flowered ribbon. The same ribbons, running through the beadings, form the belt and strings of these deliciously feminine skirt protectors.

TO BE WORN IN THE HOUSE

Novel Autumn Gown Evolved from Style That Was Popular for Garden Parties.

Out-of-door entertaining has been at its prime this summer. It is becoming more and more the fashion to sit on the grass instead of on the carpet. Garden parties have been the feature of warm weather entertaining, and



smart gowns worn at the last of them have set the styles for autumn house gowns.

The frock in the sketch shows a novel costume that promises to be popular.

The lower skirt, the sleeves and part of the bodice are of lace inserted chiffon cloth; white over a turquoise blue lining. The tunic, which fastens down the back, is of turquoise satin wrapped around the figure in folds.

She Meant Well.

Hub (at breakfast)—I've got a bad head this morning.
Wife—I'm sorry, dear, I do hope you'll be able to shake it off.

WHEAT ON DRY FARM

How Scientific Cultivation Is Rapidly Becoming Recognized in West.

First Methods Were Crude, But Later Developments Have Rendered It No More Costly Than Other Kinds—Manner of Operations.

"Dry farming" may sound like a forlorn joke to the poor fellows whose acres of corn are being soaked every afternoon about four by these good, hard, drenching spring rains; but real "dry farming" has grown to be a subject very worthy of attention from farmers interested in the development of their profession. It is important enough to have called forth a government pamphlet and to have established societies through the west for its economic application.

The farmer 50 years ago hooted at the cultivation of those arid acres in the west known as the American Des-



Dry Farm Dollar Wheat.

ert—for what was to be done with a dry, unirrigated alkali-covered waste? Eastern farmers were incredulous, but westerners were eager, for it was their neighborhood; and so it fell to the lot of Prof. H. W. Campbell to investigate and illustrate the principles of dry farming, or the rendering fertile of arid lands without irrigation. His theory maintained that by cultivating the top and subsoil of the alkali deserts, every particle of moisture falling on the land could be held in the soil, and surface cultivation the year round would tend to produce a profusion of flowers and grain.

The first methods were crude and expensive, but later developments have rendered dry farming no more costly than other kinds. The land is plowed a year before any crops are planted. Disk subsoil plows break the soil and pack it into a firm bed, leaving a sort of hard pan through which the water cannot slip. This well-packed subsoil also prevents the powerful, blighting salts rising by evaporation. The surface soil is then pulverized and cultivated until it is very fine. This powder-like mulch holds the rains and snows of the wet season as they fall, the moisture cannot leak through the hard pan, and thus evaporation is prevented. The soil is worked until it is sponge-like and can hold the moisture. After each rain the soil must be worked anew, until the plants are large enough to hold their own. Immediately after harvesting the soil is prepared again and then allowed to lie fallow until the next season's crop.

Giant machines have been prepared for the work. Thirty-two horse plow engines drag behind them 12 14-inch

TURN DESERT INTO GARDEN

Dry Farming Movement Proposes to Do This by the Simple Laws of Nature.

At the edge of the American desert the government has built expensive irrigation plants, but these cannot reach the interior of the area nor can they make ready the land without enormous cost. The dry farming movement proposes to convert this desert into a garden by the simple laws of nature. It has demonstrated that 40 acres, properly cultivated, will support a family of from three to five. From 35 to 55 bushels of wheat per acre are possible to this dry soil. The great Russian wheat, durum, from which macaroni is made, is raised on soil very similar to our desert soil; and its importation has transformed a foreign product into a domestic. Today, in this country the total output of durum wheat is about thirty millions, and most of it is raised on dry lands. The demand is growing and machinery for grinding the hard wheat is being produced. The American desert is fast

plows, clod breakers, harrow, and pulverizers. Drillers and clod spreaders follow later. Thirty-five acres of land can thus be cultivated at a cost of 50 cents an acre, where it cost the pioneer farmer at least \$5. Continuously "dry farmed" land—where every particle of moisture is retained—requires only 12 quarts of seed to go as far toward a maximum crop production as 30 or 40 quarts in the ordinary wheat belt. Every grain finds fertile lodgment.

PLOWING FOR FALL GRAIN

Should Be Done Immediately After Harvest and Cultivated to Conserve Moisture.

When wheat follows wheat or other grain crop a suitable seed bed may be prepared by early plowing. In country the plowing should be done as soon after harvest as possible and the fields should be cultivated with a harrow or disk at intervals until seeding time in order to firm the soil, conserve the moisture and destroy the weeds. When the plowing is done just previous to sowing it is well to follow the plow with the sub-surface packer and harrow in order to pulverize and pack the soil at the bottom of the furrow and leave a mellow, even surface.

This packing and pulverizing of the furrow slice is especially necessary when the soil is plowed dry or when stubble, trash or manure is plowed under, because if the furrow slice is left loose and unpulverized, the capillary connection of the soil with the subsoil is largely broken off and the soil water will not rise into the surface soil to supply the germinating seed and feed the roots of the young plants, hence the seed falls to germinate well or the plant is often stunted in growth, and in such a seed bed the crop is likely to freeze out or burn out. Because of these results it is not safe to plow under coarse manure or a heavy growth of weeds or stubble in preparing a seed bed for wheat or other small grains or grasses.

If the soil is in good physical condition, not too dry or too wet, an ideal seed bed can be prepared by plowing immediately before seeding, provided the soil is repacked and well pulverized but this is often a more expensive method than the disking or early plowing method. It is also often a good plan to disk the ground previous to plowing. If plowed at once the loose surface is in better condition to more readily connect and reunite with the subsoil when the furrow slice is inverted.

If the plowing is delayed the ground will remain in good condition for plowing for a much longer period during dry weather than land which has received no cultivation. It is often possible when the land has become too dry to plow, by establishing a roll mulch with the disk harrow and retaining the water in the soil, to so improve the moisture condition of the surface as to bring it again into good plowing condition and it may even be advisable to practice early disking rather than early plowing where both cannot be accomplished. The surface mulch of soil produced by disking not only retains the water in the soil but offers a favorable surface to absorb the rains.

Kitchen Scraps.

It may be handy to throw scraps out of the kitchen door or window, but it makes a nuisance of the chickens. They loaf around the back door waiting for a few crumbs and do not grow so fast as they would ranging the green fields.

Care of Colts.

The colt's training must begin shortly after birth. A halter should be put on, so he can be caught and handled every day. Never tease him. Never deceive him, but treat him kindly and firmly.

losing its reputation for aridity and becoming a factor in our national riches.

Make the Home Beautiful.

The object of planting the home grounds to trees, shrubs, flowers and grass is to make the home scene beautiful and restful in every sense. In order to accomplish this the plants must be definitely grouped and arranged in reference to the house and to each other. A yard may be literally full of a variety of the very choicest of decorative plants and yet be absolutely ugly from a home point of view. Decorating the ground with plants is similar to decorating the human body with clothing or a room with furnishings. Arrangement counts for more than anything else.

Change Gobblers Every Year.

Turkey hens are profitable until five years old, but it is a good plan to change the gobblers every year. It requires 28 days to hatch a turkey egg, and seven eggs are considered a setting. The nests should be on the ground.



TO MEET THE CHILL

QUESTION OF AUTUMN TOPCOAT IS IN ORDER.

Materials of Serge or Cheviot at Reasonable Cost May Be Transformed Into Really Dainty Fall Garments.

Almost the first garment to be considered with autumn wear is a topcoat of some sort, for with this covering many a summer gown may be worn until actually chill weather.

Those who are provided with the handsome sleeveless coats of cloth or



A Simple Double-Breasted Coat.

silk or satin, which have so elegantly covered thin frocks and been such distinctive features of the past season will continue to wear them up to the last moment, with the addition of loose sleeves of a contrasting material, set in under the ornamental armholes. Some coats doctored in this way showed sleeves of silk with cloth and others of a heavy lined lace with silk. In every case the two materials were effective

MAKING OVER WINTER FROCKS

Belts of All Kinds Are Used to Give Requisite Touch to the Bodice.

What will we do with our last winter's frocks? There is hardly an evening or afternoon gown made last winter that has not a short waist. Of course, if we have plenty of material it is easy enough to fashion a new bodice. If we have not, the problem is to find some way of lengthening it without making the gown look patchy.

Deep belts are being used for this purpose, made peasant bodice fashion. Fortunately the sash is in the heyday of its popularity, and it covers a multitude of difficulties.

On evening frocks, a wide girdle, studded with semi-precious stones, or jet, or tiny sparkling beads may often be used, not only to lengthen the waist line, but to give character and variety to the frock.

Black sashes with draped ends are seen on all sorts and descriptions of smart gowns.

On one the girdle was made entirely of supple jet with ends hanging down in front, on which were long tassels.

Mohair Will Wash.

A mohair skirt is a mighty practical investment for the reason that it can be laundered with perfect success and does not have to be sent to a professional cleaner's when it needs to be cleaned. The home laundress who undertakes to wash a mohair skirt must remember two things. One, that white soap of good quality must be used with a little borax which is not only cleansing, but gives a certain stiffness to woolen materials.

Another thing to remember is that the use of a very hot iron is fatal to woolen goods. It may not apparently scorch it, but it will rot the threads so that the goods will crack on the first or second wearing.

together, and the reconstructed garment suggested still more good service to come.

One dressmaker's idea was to make the sleeves detachable. To all intents and purposes, they were sewed in the garment, but in reality they were held on with safety pins, a bias piece extending beyond the armhole gathering for this purpose.

First madam puts on her sleeves, fastening them at the shoulder and under the arm with a pin. After that, on goes the coat, whose shoulder portions, however, must be longer than is common, to hide evidence of the make-believe. The sleeves, in many instances, were close at the top and fell in a becoming bell over the hand.

The first new coats to appear with the young season are generally of a practical nature, such as hip-length garments as would be used for walking, or the long lengths which suggest rain and chill winds. Every wool coat material hitherto seen is repeated in these models now in every shop, and not uncommonly the upper garment of a tailor gown will follow the exact lines of the old coat.

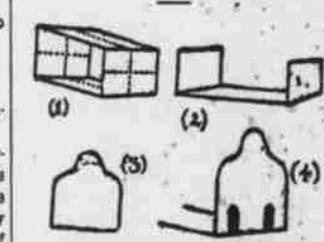
Browns and grays, of course, predominate, as always, for odd coats, as these colors suit themselves to any gown. But numerous novelties in mixed materials are also seen, these admitting of dressy braid and velvet trimmings, which the plain cloth or cravenette coats in the best taste rarely show.

The sleeve of the new coat is, unfortunately, too close to admit of entire comfort except with the tightest under-sleeves, but the mannish finish of most of the necks gives plenty of ease there. The shawl collar in single pieces of velvet, satin or silk, is a favorite neck finish for a number of coats both for misses and women.

The dapper little garment sketched, whose very plainness is its chief charm, depicts the smartest topcoat of the season for women. A soft shade of brown covert or that with a greenish tinge—a pure tan would be too light for autumn use—is the preferred material; and if the coat is lined with farmer's satin or a stout quality of twilled silk, it would do service far into the winter. The lining is a very important point in the smartness of a coat, and the best effects always are obtained by having the doubling match the outside color as nearly as possible.

However, a coat in pale cream cloth may be lined and trimmed with black satin, for Paris models set the stamp of possibility on such freaks of fancy. But other French coats will show the garment and lining in one color, though a flowered figure in the lining may deepen the tone.

TWO IDEAS OF REAL VALUE



My son made four very useful book-racks from one soap box 16 inches deep, says a writer in the Boston Globe. He detached the bottom and cover, sawed the frame that was left according to the diagram (1). There were then four frames like this (2). He whittled the ends into shape (3), then sandpapered the surfaces so they were free of marks and very smooth.

He next cut and flattened out tin cocoas cans, heating them in the stove till they had the appearance of iron. He cut them in strips about an inch wide, nearly pointing or rounding the ends, and fastened them on the frames with tacks or screws thus (4). The clamp goes on the end and also underneath. He finally gouged a device or the outside of each end, and stained and oiled or varnished the whole frame. We find these articles neat, durable and very useful.

The Dripping Pan in the Oven.—Just one very disagreeable experience, resulting from the boiling over of the juice of a baked blueberry pudding in my oil-range oven and its dripping down through the holes around the edge on the chimneys below, where it burned on instantly like enamel, was enough to teach me the wisdom of putting a dripping pan of the required size into the oven to heat and then placing the juicy article in dripping pan. If the juice would boil out, it ran over into the dripping pan. I find this device saves me much annoyance and labor.